of the subject. It places foreign and American authors in exactly the same position, without disturbance to of the subject. It places foreign and American authors in exactly the same position, without disturbance to American industrial interests and with the least possible hardship to the American reading public. To protect the importation of works copyrighted here is simply to make effective the regulation universal in all countries where copyright laws exist. It requires that such works shall be manufactured in the United States and thus encourages home industries. An army of men and women and half-grown boys and girls is employed in this country in the different processes of book manufacture, sod it is worth while to remember that all these persons will derive a benefit from the proposed law. It also insures the publication of books in a style and at prices suited to the wants of our people. To give a foreign author, or proprietor of copyright, power to grant a Reense to import copies into this country after taking out and according to the work of the country after taking out the country of the prohibition of importation as a matter of the first importance.

"No reciprocity provision is necessary. American mainers already enjoy a practical copyright in England, has all accountry to which the sales of American books.

gard the prohibition of importation as a matter of the first importance.

"No reciprocity provision is necessary. American anthors already enjoy a practical copyright in England, the only country in which the sales of American books are of much importance. All that is required is that the American author shall go over to Canada and have the copyright issued there simultaneously with its issue in the United States. I should not think that American authors would offer strong objections to the bill, for it contains provisions which certainly will benefit them. I expect, however, that many of the newspapers will oppose it. A good many of them are publishing in serial form the recent works of foreign writers of fiction. For example, many German-American papers publish weekly instalments of some new and popular German movel. There will be considerable opposition, probably, from that source."

from that source."
It will be observed that the difference between the Hawley bill and the Chaoe bill is radical. The members of the Senate Committee on Patents are Messrs, Platt, the chairman; Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Chace, Teller, Camden, Jones, of Arkansas, and Gray.

#### THE DEMAND FOR PENSIONS.

OVER ONE THOUSAND PRIVATE BILLS. THE NEED OF A REVISION OF EXISTING LAWS-

WORK OF THE CLAIM ACENTS. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 24.-Over 1,000 private pension bills have already been introduced in the House.

and the principal part of its time, so far, has been taken up in the consideration of such matters. The number of such bills increases at each session, and the members are besidged with claim agents who are interested in the passage of these measures. On Friday evenings essions are held devoted exclusively to the passage of these private bills. During the debate on Wednesday on the bill to increase the pensions of widows, a member pointed out to me twelve claim agents who were gath ered about the door of the main entrance to the House. There are few members who have the conface to vot against a pension bill of any kind. The theory that nsions are to provide support for those who cannot support themselves because of what they have suffered tefence of their country, so far as the passage of these private bills is concerned, was long ago abandaned. A conspicuous instance of the unfairness of these measures Black as a "physical wreck," who is at the same time drawing a salary of \$5,000 as the incumbent of an office which requires an exceedingly able-bodied man to fill it,

What is needed," said Representative Matson, of Indiana, in referring to this subject, " is a revision of the Pension laws to make them more equitable. I yoted on Friday to increase the pension of the widow of General Crocker from \$30 to \$50 a month, though I do not believe in such legislation. But it is a difficult thing now to refuse such a request. Congress began by increasing from \$30 to \$50 a month the pensions of the widows general officers who had been killed in battle, and so it out on, step by step, until the same rate of pension was given to the widows of all general officers. I admit that it is not right that the wislow of a private soldier should have only \$8 a month, while the widow of an officer is increased from \$30 to \$70.

But these pensions of \$50 have been given in every case where application has been made, and it has been so estatlished by precedent that it is now almost im possible to refuse without impliedly saying to the applicant ' Your husband's services were not as valuable as those of other general officers whose widows have had their pensions increased to \$50 a month.' We undertook in the last Congress to devise some scheme, in the nature of a commission, for the purpose of revising the Pensio laws and equalizing them. But it is very difficult to reduce or take away a pension that has once been Some members, like Mr. Townshend, o Illinois, who kept a safe distance from the front during the war, make a special feature of posing as the friends of the soldier whenever one of these pension bills come-

In my judgment," said Mr. Townshend, in speaking on this subject the other day "no better use can be made of the surplus money in the Treasury than to distribute it among the people through the hands of pensioners. The money you put into the posket of the pensioner is not hoarded. It goes into circulation in every neighbor-boot, and helps to increase the internal prosperity of the country."

Acting on that theory. Mr. Townshend wants every soldier in the war pensioned, particularly those who have votes in his district. It matters not that the Grand Army of the Republic officially phoses a pension bill, because Mr. Townshend, like many others, will advo-

Onte it all the same.

The bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives, which will take \$6,000,000 annually The first content of the state relishow, there being 17,212 widew of so diers who served in the War of 1812 drawing positions, although there are only 2,945 survivors who served in that war. A determined effort is to be made also to pass the Mexican Pousion bill and the one to pension survivors of the Indian wars. The Commissioner of Pensions has estimated that it will take \$82,000,000 to meet the claims for pensions on account of the Mexican War, and it will take another large sum for those who served in the Indian wars. It appears probable that a bill to repeal the clause which limited the time for fifing claims for arrearages will also pass; and strong efforts are being made by the claim agents to get through one of the Several bills introduced granting a pension to every

being made by the claim agents to get through one of the several bills introduced granting a pension to every man who served in the lats war, though the Grand Army of the Republic has officially opposed such an act.

The Southern members are all fierce for the passage of the Mexican Pension lill in a form that will grant pensions to men who served in the Mexican War and also in the Confederate Army. Over 62,000,000 acres of public land have already been given to the men who served in the Mexican and Indian wars. In addition to all the other pension schemes the claim agents are demanding five years' half pay under a new passed in 1836 for the widow of every soldier killed in the War, or so his way home after being mustered out, or who died from wounds. If the Supreme Court should deedle that statute still in force, it is estimated that it would take \$53,000,000 to meet claims under it.

\$53,000,000 to meet claims under it.

The year before a Congressional election the claim agonts generally find to be the best time for their work.

This year proves to be no exception to the rule. The trouble that the true friends of the soldiers meet with in trouble that the true friends of the soldiers meet with it these matters is that of distinguishing between hones and dishonest claims. The method of granting pension by private bills everybody agrees to be bad, and one that places the private soldier at a great disadvantage a compared with the officer.

## CODEISH FOR THE GULF OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Special),-Professor Baird, the Commissioner of Fisheries, is about to attempt the acclimatization of the codfish in the Gulf of Mexico. Since the complete success of the experiments at cod hatching at the Wood's Holl station in Massatransporting the salt water species of fish, and will begin with the cod. One million of the young fish will ar rive here this week, and after remaining twelve hours will go ferward to Pensacola and be placed in the Gu waters. Professor Baird has great confidence in the waters. Processor Baird has great connected in the success of the efforts of the Fish Commission to increase the surply of food fighes meets with marked tayor in Congress. Professor Powell, speaking of this acuter recently, said: "Every sors of soa, lake and river is capable of producing more animal food than ten acres of land, and in the future acre of sea, lake and river is expanse or properly and and in the furnishmal food than ten acres of land, and in the furnishmal food that industry in country then stock raising. That food which is not large part a luxury upon the tables of the wealthy creaturally be the cheapest food for all the people."

## SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO DAKOTA.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).- The bill for the admission of South Dakota is expected to come up in the Senate to-morrow and there is a probability that it will be passed, along with one to admit Wash ington Territory. Mr. Voorhees's bill concerning Washington Territory has been favorably noted upon by the Senate Committee on Territories. It will recommend, however, that the extreme northern end of Idaho be added to Washington. General Butler, of South Carolina, intends to antagonize the bill for the admission of Dakota by advocating that his enabling act shall be first Datota by advocating that his emabling act shall be first passed. That would delay for two years the admission of the Territory, which appears to be the plan that the Domocrats will decide upon. General Yeat, of Missouri, has adopted the policy that the Southern Democras for lowed before the war of requiring the annission of a sure Democratic Territory at the same time a dominited one is admitted. There is no apparent intention on the part of the Democrats of acting on this matter in any other than a strictly partisan sens.

# THE MEXICAN TREATY IN COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special) .- The composition of the sub-committee of Ways and Means will afford hitle encouragement to Mr. Hewitt and other advocates of the Mexican Treaty bill. The chairman of the sub-committee is Mr. Mills, of Texas, who is strongly opposed to the measure, as is also Mr. Hiscock, the Republican member. As to the views of Mr. Maybury, the other member of the sub-committee, little or nothing is known. Mr. Hewitt was reported as saying, in conversation a day or two ago, that the Mexican Treaty bill would be the first measure of general legislation re would be the first because of general registration to ported by the Ways and Means Committee at this session, but a pretty careful canvass of the committee indicates that at least seven of the thirteen members are opposed to it. It may be remembered that the bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee in the first session of the last Congress and that the House rer considered it. There was an informal understand-r at the time that the bill went to the House "with consent" and not by "the direction" of the com-les, and it is pretty scrimin that, had it been brought

to a vote, a majority of the committee would have been found recorded against it.

A BUSY WEEK IN TRENTON. IMPORTANT BILLS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE STATEN ISLAND AND JERSEY CITY BRIDGES-REBUILDING OF THE CAPITOL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ] TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.-The consideration of three important matters before the Legislature in the week's session to open to-morrow night will make this city more than usually the centre of interest. To-morrow afternoon the argument on the petition to Congress to defeat the Staten Island bridge bill will take place be fore the Assembly and in the evening there will be a discussion of the Jersey City bridge bill, and possibly of the State Capitol rebuilding matter. The Baltimore and Ohio people are undersably anxious to prevent any acion against the Staten Island bridge by the Legislature for the present. The effect of a resolution against the bridge, they claim, would not be great; but successful efforts to delay it would, they urge, have an excellent influence upon the measure in Congress. The opponents of the bridge scheme are proportionately desirous of passing the resolutions at once. Schater Sewell has written saying that immediate action is of the highest mportance, and his friends in the Legislature and the Pennsylvania Railroad agents have urged the members The arguments to " put it through with the belis on." for the bridge to-morrow will be made by ex-Secretary Robeson, J. K. Cowen and A. Q. Keasbey.

The Jersey City bridge bill is said to have a much betthe densy city brings our is said to have a more better chance of passage than ever before. The question has a political side which makes many Bepublicaus feel that the bill should be pushed through without fail. There is likely to be a rugged coatest in the House upon an ingenious proposition to dodge the Constitution by permitting cities to relieve manufacturers of taxation through the payment of a "bounty" to the amount of the tax. The plan emanuates from Camden where it has supporters.

apporters. The plan chanates from Camach water the supporters. It is not improbable that the Governor may send in some nominations this week. He has the appointment of a Chancery Cierk, a judge of the Court of Appeals and a dozen county officers this year. The Chancery cierk-hip, it is thought, will go again to George S. Durvee, of Essex. He has been an efficient officer, and as a Democrat is to get the place in any case, his nomination would be welcomed.

to welcomed.

Senator Crammer has introduced a resolution requesting Congress to redeem the trade dollar at par. There

be welcomed.

Senator Crammer has introduced a resolution requesting Congress to redeem the trade dollar at par. There is a strong sentificate in favor of such action throughout the State, owing to the quantity of the coin held by individuals in every locality.

The Rebuilding Commission's report is being discussed with considerable ferver throughout this State, in Newark, the action of the commissioners in failing to rebuild the Capitol on the old plan is declared to be an absolute vlolation of clearly defined law, while in Frenton and the southern part of the State generally, it is defended, and North Jersey is accused of dreadful schemes for retting the State House removed to Newark, flohocken, Guttenberg, or some other locality far from Treaton's madding crowd. Between considerations of cenoning and anger at the past it is not improbable that the Lexislature may take no action whatever, leaving the foomdations as they are, and the State officers still occupying neighboring houses, hired for the time-being, and already worn with the tread of politicals' feet.

The recent election of officers of the State Agricultura The recent election of officers of the State Agricultural Society was the occasion of a small war which resulted in the official decapitation of Treasurer Clark and the narrow escape of President Clark, his father, from a similar fate. There is a large party favorable to extending improvements on the grounds and against the continued payment of six per cent dividends. This party attacked the administration and it was stated that the final contest was only postponed for a Year, and that when it is renewed it will be more bitter than ever. The old Freeman Tavern, at Morristown, built 125 years ago and need during Washington semeaniment at Morristown by the General's staft, is about to be torn down.

The condition of the Reform School for Boys is less

own. The condition of the Reform School for Boys is less improved than was hoped and expected by the efforts improved than was hoped and expected by the efforts made a year ago and there are constant complaints. Fre thorough revision of the system of conducting the school is demanded, in the moral as well as physical interests of the boys who have been sent there.

#### CONSIDERING THE NGMINATIONS. THE DISPUTE OVER THE HEALTH OFFICE.

TO CUT OFF THE PEES-AN INVESTIGATION LOOK: I FOR-STEELING TO BE REJECTED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 24.-Democratic politicians and Democratic newspapers, it is plain, are hoping that there will be serious dissensions among the Republican Senators when the Governor's nominations for Health Officer, Railroad Commissioner and Quarantine Com missioners come to be considered. The Democratic politicians would have been much discouraged in this amia de wish, if they could have seen the Republican Sensors good-naturedly talking together on Friday about the prospective nominations. No agreement was reached by the Senators, but there can be no doubt that they will act unitedly when the nominations are made. Confirmation of a Democrat to any office how held by a

Republican is opposed by some of the Senators. They believe, for instance, that Democrats should not be permitted to succeed Health Officer Smith and Quarantine Commissioners Platt, Nichols and Judd. On the other ors that, if a law is passed converting the Health Office to a salar led one and reducing the present enormous fees to merely nominal ones, no party advantage would reputation as Health Officer. It is hinted that a bill cutting off the Health Officer's fees and placing him upon a salary will soon be introduced. Leading Democrats say that the Governor is thinking of ordering an investi- played on the 20th, it does not necessarily f Smith, with a view of forcing the Republicans to confirm some. Democrate as his successor. There is great temptation for a Democratic Governor to make such an attack. Health Officer Smith's fees amount to between \$75,000 and \$100,000 yearly. If a Democrat were installed in the place, anothriess his could be depended upon to contribute liberally every year to Democratic campain expenses. It is clear that the Governor and his a viers occure to put a Democrat in Health Officer Smith's place without reducing the fees.

he fees.
Rairoad Commissioner O'Donnell's term express the present week. It is stated by the Governor's friends

present week. It is stated by the Governor's friends that William C. Munier, the Governor's confidential political agent, is not a candidate for the effice.

It is expected that the Governor will renominate James Shanahan for superintendent of Public works. On Monday or Tuesdey, it is thought that George H. Sterling, of Brooklyn, will be rejected as a candidate for Port Warden in place of W. H. Leeyeraft.

There are three leading candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction, namely, b. Canningham, Charles E. Shunger and Andrew S. Draper. The election will not take place for many weeks yet, so that the candidates will have time to make a thorough canvass of the Legislature.

#### VIEWS OF TWO RAILROAD PRESIDENTS. WHAT MR. GOWEN THINKS OF COAL AND MR. GAR-

EETI OF CUTTING RATES, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—President Gowen. of the Philadelphia and Rending Railroad Company, has expressed himself upon the question of the management of the anthracite coal trade after March next, when the present combination governing the trade expires. He says that with the increased prosperity of the country, there is every reason to believe that the market will take 35,000,000 tons of authracite coal in 1886, against 31 500,000 tons in 1885. Mr. Gowen states that there is 12 per cent taken by the fron furnaces; 26 per cent by the steam makers; and 62 per cent by the domestic con-sumers. To the first two he states that he would reduce the cost of coal \$1 per ton, and to the domestic consumer he would keep the prices at present figures. He would always keep the mines in operation, as the more coal that is mined the least expensive the cost of production. and he would guarantee that the Reading would mine at least 40,000,000 tons more this year than last, and even than it did last year. Mr. Gowen states that the New York companies may accept the restrictive or unrestrictive plan of mining this year, but the Realing Company will do a large, much larger business under either con-

dition than in 1885. President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has recently spoken freely on the trank line situation to bankers and others in this city. He stated that until he gets the recognition to which he is entitled he will be as great a disturbing factor to the other trunk lines as he is at this line. The nothods of the Baltimore and Ohio for disturbing the pool, he said, have just begon, It will not be confined to freight and possenger business, but will be extended to the inauguration of cheaper ocean rates by the employment of ocean tramps to bring over iroe ore and take back grain. The officials of the Penastivania Edirect Company do not histart to say that the Baltimore and Ohio is making money out of its entrates by the increased amount of business that it is done. The safety of the trunk line pool is threatened, as the Eric is airea by admonishing the Pennsylvania that unless something is done soon it will have to begin cutting. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania declares that he will let the pool go to be be covered out of the lines under its own is rus.

The soft coal fields of Pennsylvania were never under a more active development than they are this year. bankers and others in this city. He stated that until he

The soft coat fi-bis of Pennsylvania were never under a more notive development than they are this year. Large tracts are being taken up and companies forfined to operate them. Spurs and branches are being built from the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio ralroads to lands underiald with coal, and many more are in contemplation. There is a perfect net-work of railroads between the Susquehanna and Allegheny Kivers and penetrating the productive fields of Jefferson and Clear-field counties. The development of the Youghordeny fields this year is expected to be extraordinary, and a line of tailroad has been projected there which will give the Pennsylvania an outlet for these coals both east and west. William L Scott is at the head of the project.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAW IN NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.-Mayor Powel's order-directing a right cuforcement of the laws requiring stores to be closed on Sandays was faithfully served to-day. Barbers, grocers, marketnen and fish mongers, all have had a complete Sunday's rest, probably for the first time in half a century. A great many tradesmen complain of the new order. Old residents say te-night that this has been the most quiet Sunday they have known in a great many years.

## THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

WHERE HE THINKS THE PLAYING WAS WEAK.

AN OLD FOGY'S VIEWS ON THEIR PLAYING. HE EXAMINES THE RECENT GAMES AND TELLS

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I am an old fogy, no doubt, but a quarter of a century ago there used to be some players who would hardly have played on a great occasion such games as have recently been played in this city. Some cople are raising the question whether Steinitz and Zukertort could not have testen Morphy in his best days. But I suspect that nobody who ever played with Merphy would entertain much doubt on the subject if lied to judge, as I am, from the games which the present champions have been playing in New-York. It may be said that Mr. Stemitz was not in good form, and made all sorts of foolish moves, and that in consequence the resources of Dr. Zukertort were not fairly tested That may be so, but if any old chess player will pick up some of Morphy's games with people more or less like Steinitz, slow, timid, long-winded in culation, and not particularly accurate then, I think they will see that he had a way of polishing of such people which Zukertort does not possess, or at all events did not display in his games in New-York. As for the recent games, possibly a few suggestions may interest chess players. I will refer to the games without repeating them, as all players can easily reproduce the moves from the published accounts.

Take the game played on the 18th. It is not fashionable to criticise what are called "book" openings, but if the best one can do with an opening involves : first, a march of 3, B to Q Kt 5, and then a march of 7, B to K 5 taking Kt, and then a retreat of 8, B to K B, and finally a retreat of 10, R to K, without any advantage at all for two waste moves, it seems to me the opening is a good one to let alone. But if White had moved 6, B takes Kt, he would then have recovered the P and maintained the attack, at least as well without the lost move, thus :

Q P takes B Q B to K 3 K B to K 2 6. B takes Kt 7. Kt takes P

8. Q to K 2 K B to K 2
9. P to Q 4

And White has some advantage in development to show for his first move. If Black moves 7, K B to K 2, White replies 8, Q to K 2, and Black still cannot eastle without losing until he has moved Q B. Of course, if he tries to drive K P away by P to B 3, White moves Q to R 5 ch. Hence in my old fogyism I should have thought Zukertort, 5, Kt to Q 3 not so good as Kt to K B 3, for it ought not to gain a move by the retreat of the White hishon, while it does clog the O P if Black takes E with Kt P, and in any case puts the knight where he is of less use than on the other side of the

However, we are to assume that the "book" move re all right, but what is to be said of Black's move 10. R to K, in comparison with the one suggested by Cap tain Mackenzie, 10, Kt to K B 4, setting free Q P and at the same time placing the knight in a more effective sition ! Or why should not White move 11, R takes R, and then advance P to Q B 4, getting possession o

11. 12. QBP2 13. Bto K3 14. Ktto QB3 15. Kttages Q 16. Kttages Rch 17. Rtakes Kt Q to K 5 Kt to K B 4 Kt takes B

And if anybody has the best of it, White has. It looks like a draw, at all events that is more than Steinitz got out of it.

Returning to the game played, what is the sense of White's move 13. B to K B 4 + Palpably it accomplished nothing, and afterward a waste move back to Q 2 is required; why not instead B to K 3, thus preparing in ontingencies which afterward arise to support and push the central pawns ! Then White's 16, Kt to K 4, i at all events blundering and meaningless, getting in the way of his own bishop and into a bad place to boot, unless he meant to take the black bishop at B 3, and so get a dangerous piece out of the way. He does not do it, but 17, backs out B to Q 2, leaving Black to gain some h moves and at the same time occupy the centre of the board by pushing the central pawn. If White had played 17. Kt takes B, doubtless Black would have replied Q akes Kt, and the black bishop could then have been duced in a strong position at Kt 3. Of course Captain Mackenzie is right as to 18, Kt to Kt 3, being preferable to the move made by Siemitz, but even then White has lost control of the centre of the board to an extent which it seems to me be could have avoided.

What is the use of 21, Q to K S, ch! Is is not simply a ove; an attack which by inevitable failure only nelps Black to a stronger position ! White's move, 24, to K it 3, and the various attacking moves which fol ow, seem to me of the same sort; an attack which can e easily and surely answered, and which involves a retreat to a cramped place, does not remind one of Morphy. If 27, Kt to Q 2, was the best move left, the whole attack was not worth making But, as Captain Mackenzie says, White's 30, B to K Kt 3, is another erlopin waste of time. Turoughout White seems to be playing with a queer findity. B to K 5 would certainly have changed the future of the game materially. But having how retreated into a cramped and as kward position, white might still have moved 32. B to K 5, instead of the weak moves that follow. After taking the pawn, it seems to me White hold no futurer game to speak of But, of course, the final blunder was almost incompre-

Looking now to the next and somewhat better game Hack's 6th, as Captain Mackennie anys, "implies that the 4th was a blunder." If White's attack on that side was radically weak, involving the loss of many moves, Black could well have afforded to lose one in the artime. But It seems at least as anoth a blunder to me to waste time in 8, P to K 3, instead of preventing the attack of White's B, by 8, F o Q R 3, Or again, why Black 9, Q to B 2, instead of B to Q 2, or way 10, B to Q 3 in the grantom that all these previous moves were well enough, White's attack could have been turned aramst him had Black moved 10, P to Q K 3, for he would then have driven the White bishop out of the way or forced an exchange, thus:

10. P to Q K 3

11. B to R 4

P to Q K 3

10. 11. B to B 4 12. 6 takes P 13. Kt takes P

11. B to B 4
12. B takes P
13. Kt takes P
14. B takes P
15. Kt takes P
16. Constant States B
16. White had retired B to Q 3 or Q 2, Black would have noved Kt takes kt and wins a P
17. Constant States B to Q 3, and his position is at least as good as White's. is White's. ses not seem to me clear that Captain Mackenzie is

does not seem to be creat that a spann shakense is it in saying that Black's 12. B takes K, was buil ceause it puts the knight out of play"; Et to K was buinder, and if Black had retired Kt to Q 2, White ld not afterward have foiled the exchange of K B P the biunder, and if Black had redired Kt to Q.2, White could not afterward have folied the exchance of K B F for the double pawn. After having made that blunder, when Black did move P to K B 3, why should he not have pushed at once to B 41 If P had then taken, en pushing blue blue between the total pushing the not take, Black would have examed the same position. After ward secured, and without the loss of a move. And again, why the wasteful acvance 15, R to K B 2, when Q to K 2 would have enabled White to take P with P, while on the other hand, if the B P was to be pushed to B 4 at late, there was no need of advancing the R! But that step having been taken, of what conceivable ose was 17, B to Q 2 or 18, Q R to B I In all this part of the game, it seems to me, Black cramps himself by his own failure to take any decided position or to make any move of meaning anywhere. If 17, Q to K 2, It seems to me that he could have gone on d veloping his game more safety. Zakertort's concentration of forces here for several moves is match are constructed of his antagonist. But he had time enough, and nobody can tell how far he would have so succeeded in concentration if me thy an antagonist who did not make meaningless noves on we not part of the mould have so succeeded in concentration if me thy an antagonist who did not make meaningless noves on we far enter and the mouth, and mobody can tell how far he would have so succeeded in concentration if me thy an antagonist who did not make meaningless noves one farter another. What did Black's nove mean, 21, B to would have so succeeded in concentration if not by an autagonist who did not make meahingless noves one after another. What did Black's nove mean, 21, B to Q K; 4, if he did not care to get rid of the knight which afterward cost him so much from 1. In a game with locked pawns in the centre, knights are often more effective than bishops, and in this case the one knight which had left proved of vital importance. What was the use of Black's 24, R to Q B 2, when K to K 2, and then R to K B, would have saved him thus! In reply to White's 25, R to K, is not B takes Kt obvious! When Black moves, 26, K to Q, it really seems as if he might as well resign on the spot if he has nothing better to do. But even at that later stare an ivance of P to K K 4 would at all events have interrupted, if not entirely broken, White's attack on that side; for instance;

26. P to Kt 4
27. Kt to R 5 Kt takes Kt
28. P takes Kt P to R 3 I confess that it does not seem to me that in this case Black would have had by any means a bupcless case. But if

27. Kt to Kt 2 P to R 3

27. Kt to Kt 2
28. P to R 3
28. P takes P
Kt at Kt 2 takes P
Kt at Kt

It is to be remembered that these two players have met before. Their records have not indicated that citizer had much advantage ever the other. If one candidate had much advantage ever the other. If one candid play in these cases, one can harlly account Dr. Zuckettort equal to Morphy because, having the advantage of half a dozen waste moves in each game, as which Morphy was not in the habit of giving, the Dr. success in concentrating his pieces well, and yet even then beats s antagonist only by virtue of strange mist d New-York, Jan. 23, 1886. OL

A CONVERTED HEBREW RARRI BAPTIZED. The Rev. Jacob Freshman preached last day, bands marched in the streets and diquer was sold openly. The change to-day had been effected mainly by preliminary to the religious convention and conference on Hebrew missions which is to begin there to-morrow. The published amounteement that a converted Hebrew rabbi was to be baptized attracted to the congregation many unconverted Hebrews, who came to witness that coremony. The preacher based the obligations of the Christmant to the Hebrews on the fact that the Covenant made with Abraham was transmitted through them and that the chain of prophecies from their prophets was held to prove that Christ was the Messiah. There were two candidates for baptism, one of whom had been a Hebrew rabbi, and who made a short statement in broken English of his conversion and belief. The convert evening at the Hebrew Christian Church, No. 17 St. rabbt was to be unplized attraction of witness that coremony. The preacher based the obligations of the Christiaus to the Hebrews on the fact that the Covenant made with Abraham was transmitted through them and that the chain of prophecies from their prophets was held to prove that Christ was the Messiah. There were two candidates for captism, one of whom had been a

was Rabbi Samuel Griess, who has officiated in the Riv-ington Street Synagogue, as stated by one of the ortho-dox Hebrews present. He was born in Posen and came to New-York two and a half years ago.

THE HOSTILE CHIRICAHUAS.

THEIR CRUELTY AND DESTRUCTIVENESS. EXTERMINATION ADVOCATED-INDIAN SCOUTS REC-OMMENDAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The final suppression of the hostile A pachesis the most difficult task ever set our Indian fight ers. It was a bard matter to subdue the Cheyennes and Comanches, and other fodians of the plains. After the Northern Cheyennes were disposed of, as it was thought they broke away from their reservation in Indian Terri tory, crossed Kansas and Nebraska, and reached their old home without material check from troops or citizens The dogged resistance of the Modocs, General Howard's long pursuit of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces the oody chapter of warfare with the Sionx, and the ion story of Apache outbreaks, are familiar examples of the peculiarly arduous nature of campaigning against in lians. As warriors the Apaches light with the despera tion of men who carry their lives in their hands. It craft and cumuing they have no superiors among the formerly warlike tribes of the West. Their powers of endurance seem superhoman. The character of the wile and mountainens Southwestern country, which they know so well, favors their raids. Evidently a cavalry company, necessarily more or less incumbered, can hope to overtake a band of half-naked Chiricahuas, who ride their poules to death, cat them, steal a fresh supply and renew their flight unimpeded by any supply train Those who know Southern Arizona and Southwestern New-Mexico, and who know anything of Apache warfare, will not pass free-and-casy criticisms upon General Crook and the gallaut soldiers under him.

But the facts remain of cruel loss of life, of destruction of property, and of material injury to the business incrests of two Territories through the merciless outrages of the Chiricahua raiders. Ranchets and miners, women and children, have been butchered, simply, as it would seem, from an insatiable thirst for blood. Officers and avairymen have been shot down by ambushed Apaches without a chance to strike an effective blow in return Compticas the reports that come to us are not free from exaggeration, but the truth is so deplorable as to show nat these raiders must be exterminated at any cost the talk of employing bloodhounds is humiliating, yet one can sympa hize with the indignant impatience of athwestern citizens They propose to enroll companies of "frontiersmen" - an attractive term - but the usefulness of such a volunteer utilitia will depend upon he character and capabilities of the men and their amenability to discipline. There are picuty of trangers on at mining camps and in Arizona towns who call themalves "frontinramen," but whose value in hunting lown the Chiricahuas would be absolutely nothing. Better than anything of this kind is the employmen

of Indian scouts . General Crook has developed this seful branch of the service, and its worth has been neeful branch of the service, and its worth has been proved in his raid into the Serra Madre and also in police duty on the reservation. These scouts are as lardy and enduring as the location Apaches whom they follow. They know the constity as well and they adopt precisely the same factics, recynty upon comming stratagen and surprise. The force aircasy in the Beildcan be increased by members of the peaceful Apaches these as San Carlos. The Papaces have done soone good service in the past, and a company can be recruited from their number. It atmost seems in instance of poetle justice that the flux pais of Northern Athena, once most valuable assistants to our troops on account of their many passed skill in following traits, have now become so reduced by statistical and disease, due to covernment implied, that attics if any and can be expected from them is the present emergency. One me hot real tape has been unjusty blanned by again officers of two we command of New Mexico as well as Arizona. General Crook has been unjusty blanned by again officers of the Southwest and by politicians who have been unable or on-willing to appreciate his many difficulties and his resolve to protect innocent Apaches as well as to punish the runity He is pre-eminetty the man to cope with the piesent troopie, and meither with his absolute control of the situation. A winter campaign businesses in the fact at last. Genomine and his followers are the last of the booties, and within a law wices or months they not cope in the sorter passed and between the passed will religible to the sorters, and within a law wices or months they note rook for the booties, and within a law wices or months they note rook for the sorters, but he was decuced aimset invincing, but he may be a well as the piece will reign in the sorely barassed southwest. Yours, proved in his raid into the Sierra Madre and also in

APACHE OR WHITE MAN. WHOSE LIFE IS DEARER! - OR HAS THE SETTLER NO BIGHTS?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: I beg to call your attention to a few

facts: There is great indignation in New-Mexico at the Indian policy of the present Administration. The blame is last partly on General Crook, wh se inefficiency is hought to be due to indifference at Washington to Terriorial residents; and to the loose administration of affairs to the Department of the Interior. Repeated appeals have been made by our people and authorities to the President since his manguration, but during the last onths New-Mexico has been literally terror-

The Indian policy now in operation has the effect of fattening the fudians at the public expense and with profit to the Indian agents. When fattened an Apacha is disposed to go on the war-path. You know what that means. There are not more thin fifty of them who we been doing all this last mischief. In the neighbor-

increase storen. Only the cattle mayor excaped. Not one including has been killed.

The arm) does not seem to be equal to the occasion. All the officers are really to right too Apachos, out are handleapped by the vaciliation of the tooyerment. Even if there were a larger force in New Mexico it is believed here that the officers in command would either not get orders to be sufficiently argressive, or if such orders were given could not hold their places, because very indian stain is a customer lost to the Department of the Interior. Besides that the rank and file of the Western army is recraited from men who to a great degree are the refuse of Lastern towns and are oven when drilled morally and physically incompetent to to find the Aparons on the vast New-Mexican plates, and, second, to first the Aparons when the latter are found. It thus appears that McClelian's suggestion in magnetees should be under the direction of the War Department, does not meet the case. It is of course case to say when one sees those red locals soaked with whisapy and covered with insects, that the Indian agreets and the rotton trees are reasonable for their degradation, but they are degraded inevertheless. If coper or Longfeliow could have seen the beasts on the San Carlos Reservation, for example, they nogel have made likely McClery the liers of a relicious romance or epic pour, but the "Last of the Modleans" and "Hinwatha" would never have been written. It is also easy to say that it is innorman to persecute the Apaches for the sake of a few wealthy ranch owners and their employes. The difficulty is that the ranch owners are not softerers and the cowboys shoot better than the Apaches. The small ranch owners it is who saffer, poor devils. They of course look at the matter from an unfair New Mexican point or view. They recall the occasion when a battallon from Fortress Monroe was sent with orders to shoot into the crew of workmen who made the strike at Putsurg and burned a one railway property. They are footish enough to think that a round house is loss valuable than the chastity of an Arthema or New-Mexican woman, and that a railroad tie descrees smaller consideration than the scale of an accidental settler.

Sirec City, Jan. 10, 1886.

### cr City, Jan. 10, 1886. I 'E SANCTITY OF SUNDAY UPHELD.

MEETING OF THE SABBATH COMMITTEE-A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

A public meeting of the New-York Sabbath Committee was held last evening in Chickering Hall. John E. Parsons presided. On the platform were many members of the com-mittee among them being General Clinton B. Fisk, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Drs. Schaff, Heward Crosby and Steddard. The house was well filled and among the audience were many who have been interested in the work of the committee. Mr. Parsons, in opening the meeting, said that the Sabbath Committee was organized in 1857 with the purpose of checking the desceration of the Sabbath. It had endeavored to do its work quartly and to create a public sentunent in favor of a day of rest from all work. The Rev. W. W. Atterbury Lecomotive Engineers urging that Sunday should be a day of rest, and the following from Archbishop Corrigan, dated January 22:

gan, dated January 22:

In reply to your polite note of yesterday, I beg to say that I have a previous engagement for Sanday evening. As I understand it, the movement for opening the minecums on Sanday, though advocated in the interest of the working classes, is really the entering wedge of a larger and institutions design, which aims at throwing openation on that day the theatree, attaking saloous and other places of amusement, and so gradually to do away with everything that gives Sanday a sacred character. If this view be correct, as there is good reason to believe it to be, the question becomes a very serious one, which deserves most serious consideration. To visit the museums on Sanday is, it liself, larguests; to destroy the general religious observance of flunday would be a National calamity. To weaken and endanger even its sacred character would be most unless rable; for we all know the tendency of human hatter, and how hard it is to recall the due observance of the day, once the old mandarks are broken down.

Mr. Atterburg send that when the committee was or-Mr. Atterburg sand that when the committee was or-

mized the theatres were open in this city every Suntay, bands marched in the streets and fiquer was sold

of workingmen. The opening of the museums on Sunday was, he continued, an argument against Saturday haif-holidays. Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, spoke earnestly in support of Sanday observance. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby said: "There are no two bigger lies than those by which Satan tries to bamboozie the working people. The one is: Down with the Sabbath as a badge of slavery, and the other: Hurrah for the saloons, the halls of liberty. They are advocated by the large classes, who don't know how to work, and the greedy classes, who want the profits of seven days' work."

MUCH MONEY RAISED FOR PARNELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN MANY PARTS OF THE

CITY-THE FUND GROWING RAPIDLY. The enthusiasm among the different branches of the Irish National League in their efforts to raise money for the Parnell Parliamentary Fund has grown so greatly that each branch is in good-natured rivalry with its neighbors in the work of collecting money. Yesterday's meetings were significant of this fact, for more money was raised in response both to the pairiotic appeals of eloquent speakers and to the practical work of the canvassers than at the meetings on any previous Sunday. The tributes of confidence in Parnell were many and hearty.

confidence in Parnell were many and hearty. The tone of the speeches at last Sunday meetings toward Mr. Gladstone was bitter in the extreme, while the remarks made at yesteriny's gatherings were of an entirely opposite character. Parliament having been opened in the meantime and Mr. Gladstone's assent to the principle of home rule being made known.

The meeting of the Davit Branch, No. 155, took place at 4 o'clock in the hall of Holly Innocents Church, Thirty-seventh-at, near Broadway, Thomas Callaghan presiding, About saxty names were added to the roll, the branch now having more than 200 on the list. Francis Growiey, delegate to the Central Executive, made a dashing speech in which he pleaded earnestly for every Irishman and every lover of liberty in the district to join the League. "Let us strengthen the hands of Parcell," said Patrick Donnelly, "and God will strengthen our hands; for Parnell is engaged in a just and humane straggle." Over \$56 dollars were taken in, making more than \$200 which the branch has sent to the general treasurer.

treasurer.
St. Joseph's Branch, No. 667, was the largest and most influential of yesterday's meetings. St. Joseph's Union Hall, One-hundred-and-twenty-lifth-st. and Ninth ave., was crowded with friends of Ireland and others who sympathized with the cause. General Kirwin, John Delahanty and M. D. Gallagher, president of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League, were the principal speakers, and were warmly ap-Kirwin, John Delahanty and M. D. Gallagher, president of the Municipal Council of the Irash National League, were the principal speakers, and were warmly applauded. Mr. Gallagher spoke at great length. 'You see what can be done by unity,' he said. 'Yesterday we were sneered at: to-day there is not a single morning or evening paper in this great city which is not advocating the right of Ireland to self-government. But it is no child's play. The fight has got to be bitter and protracted. The Nation that has kept us in chains by the sword during 700 years is not going to let us go after one year's campaign of peaceful virgument." At the close of Mr. Gallagher's speech a large sum was subscribed.

Parnell Branch No. 11, had a special meeting in the assement of St. Bracet's Caurch, Eighth-st and Avenue B, to make appeals for money and also to contrive some means weereby a special effort may be made to send and to the starving fluorence on Eagle and Ionis Coffin Islands on the west coast of Ireland. James Doyle presided and said that in addition to the S100 already sect he helieved after the present meeting \$100 would be sent to the Central Fund. [Applause.]

meeting \$100 would be sent to the Applause.]

When Dr. William A. Conway, of Branch No. 56, which has its meeting place at No. 218 East Broadway, called the meeting to order he said that A. M. Kelisy, ex-Minister to Austria, would soon deliver a lecture in aid of the fund. E. G. Byrnes and William B. Clarke delivered surring speeches after which many greenbacks and silver deliars were placed on the charman's table. There is now \$240 on hand and to-day \$200 will be sent to Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America.

John Fany, who presided at the meeting of the Fourth was though in the basement of St. Jame's school Branch in the basement of St. James's school og, James-st., said that altogether \$200 had been

eventeenth Ward Branch meeting, Laughlin's The Seventeenth Ward Branch meeting, Lauranian Hall, Eleventh-st. and First-ave, elected Michael Newcombe, Parrek Murphy, Michael Kane and M. P. O'Dwyer delegates to the Central Council to carry to the treasurer of that body the total of \$325, which the branch has subscribed.

At St. Bonfface Hall, Porty-seventh-st, and Second-ave., J. R. Shaughnessy presided, and specches were mado by Joseph F. Ryan, of the Maintepal Conneil, and others. It was amounced that the fair held in and of the fund had realized \$251, 75.

alized \$251.75. Errevort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth-st., was crowded to

Erecyori Hail, in East Fifty-fourth-st., was crowned to the doors by an entanstastic audience, members of the Manhattan Branch, to listen to a secture by the Rev. J. H. Meigher. Dr. W. B. Wallace presided. After the fecture ever \$100 were smoscribed.

The Twelfth ward Branch of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association was organized has evening in Visitation Hail, at Verona and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn. The Rev. W. J. Lane, of the Roman Cathonic Church of the visitation, was made permanent chairman. He said that atthough he hoped it would never be necessary, Irishmen should be ready to back their words with their swords. Speeches were also made by Assemblyman MeChin and Justice Courtney. The sum of \$307.75 was collected.

HURT BY AN INTERNAL NAIL MACHINE II WAS ALL RIGHT WHEN OILED, BUT HE COULDN'T

BEAR IT WHEN IT CHEAKED, A short man of middle age, dressed like a minister, but upon whose broadcoth were many spots picture of lasting value. Nothing of this is done by of dire and other signs of dispidation, walked into Betle- Mr. Stuart. He probably presents some very good likeue Hospital late on Saturday and asked the clerk if here was a fire engine upon the premises. When asked what he wanted of a machine of this kind, he replied artist takes them simply as a means of showing his that he had taken a bath in petroleum a few moments before, and as he was going by an open stove the heat set fire to the petroleum and his body was all ablaze, and he could not put it out. Dr. Wildman was called, and examined the man as to his sanity. He said to the docfor that he didn't mind being on fire, because he could go to sleep at any time and forget all about it.

What troubled him particularly was a pail-making machine which his father put into his stomach when he was a child. This went on working ingut and day, and twas all right as long as the engineer and on menty or it was all right as long as the engineer and on prefer or it was all right as long as the ensember put on poetry of the other ha while it would get dry and rusty and creak and work hard, and then it was painful to carry around. The mails were thrown out of his bony through a hole in the top of his head. He took some out of his packet to show what the nails were. Unfolding a paper, he showed some slikes about six inches long. Upon further questioning he showed sixts of becoming violent, and he was sent to a cell in the alcoholic ward. From his appearance he is believed to be well connected, it took a long time to find out that his name was william to ed; that he was a teacher and had held important paces in schools in New Jersey, and that his father was the key, John Reed, of Edizaceth, N. J.

The Central Labor Union held its first meeting in its new hall, No. 141 Eighthest, yesterday after-noon. It was rather a stormy meeting. The report of the Aqueduct Committee was called up and discussed recely, and in some cases acromonously, the wide difference in the report on Clark & O'Brian's and Brown & Howard's work being commented upon. The committee was discharged, and there will be no in ther layestigation. for which they struck, and they returned to work. The accession began, about ten weeks after the duli season began, about ten weeks after the end of the strike, there were a number of discharges and all the discharged people were members of the amount its further enomed that the firm binedistred the girls that were discharged and prevented tham, wherever it was possible, from celting work anywhere in Yorkers. It is microded to give a ball on February 19 for the benefit of the funion. The firm, it is stated, have discharged some of its employes who have sold tickets, and have furcitioned to discharged with the firm that we are in the firm the state of the many furcious of the end of the firm the state of the firm that who attend to ball. As work increases they will only take on union hands at a fifteen per cent reduction, and on the pay-rolls their names are in red ins. The Aridiration Committee of the central Labor Union will so to Yorkers and hyesingare the case. If they are madose to make a satisfactory settentra Labor Union wing to Foraces and investigate the case. If they are made to make a satisfactory settlement the chances are that there will be a big strike. The silk weavers employed in the factory of Lops & sation, at Ninety-fits so, and First-ave, complained that their pay had been reduced from fourteen to eleven cents a yard. This means a resuction of \$1.50 and a cut which it takes eight days to weave. The Arbitration Committee will take care of the case.

## THE LOCK-OUT OF CIGARMAKERS.

There was no change in regard to the lock. at of cogarmakers yesterday. In the morning the Board of Supervision of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union met in Lincoln Hall, Houston and Allen sts. A committee from the tenement-house workers was present and requested that they be permitted to work in harmony with the Progressive Union during the lock-out. It was resolved to let them have representation on It was resolved to let them have representation on the belieff committee. A committee representing Crear Packers Unions Nes. 2 and 13 asked for aid. They were given \$200, with a promise of more later. The treasurer reported that upward of \$800 mas already been received. The Central Later Union Committee reported yesterday that they had made arrangements for three meetings on Thesian night to present the case of the crear makers before the public. One will be beld in Con-ordia Assembly Rooms, No. 23 avenue A; another at No. 1,500 First-ave., and the third at No. 335 West Torrecontainest.

No. 1,500 First-ave, and the third at No. 555 West Thirty-moth-st.

There was nothing done by the Internationals yesterday. There seems to be an impression that there will be a conference in a day or two to arrange some terms for an arbitration. Both sides seem to be willing to submit their differences to a fair board of arbitration, the only difference being as to whether the old or new rates shall be enforced pending the arbitration. The strike cammittees of the two intions will be in session as usual to-day and a meeting of the manufacturers will be held at the Grand Union Hotel this afternoon at which some imperiant action may be n at which some imperiant action may

HENRY P. KIDDER ILL IN THIS CITY. Henry P. Kidder, the Bost in banker, is danrousiy ill at the Brevoort House in the city. Mr. Kidder was taken ill with passimonia a week ago last Frilay. He had reached the city two days previous. There has been no change in his condition in the last twenty-four hours, though it is still critical. Dr. Homans, of featon, who is mathendance, does not apprehend any immediate change for the worse.

THE TOOMBS MANSION.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the residence of General Toombs will remain in the family, it was uncertain at one time whether this would be the case or not, by reason of the fact that it is a very valua-

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-NEW PICTURES AT THE DEALERS'-ART NEWS HERE AND ABROAD,

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Water-Color Society will be opened to the public a week from co-day. A private view will be held on Priday afternoon with the usual reception in the evening. For this exhibition 1,300 water colors have been submitted, and between 600 and 700 have been hung. Last year the exhibition contained 740 pictures, and the year before 663. The number sent in indicates remarkable activity among water color painters, but the number eccepted has been limited in a degree by the prevalence of large pictures. The tendency to increase the size of water colors which has been noticeable in past years is still more marked in the present collection. true of the Etching Club exhibition, which includes about 300 impressions. This devotion to " big pictures " will cause some forebodings, but on the whole the water color exhibition is described as being strong and interesting.

One of its "features," which may or may not be the most important will be a large water color by Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, who was not represented last year. The scene is the quaint interior of an old English country house, and the picture contains three figures In size it exceeds "The Two Sisters," or the water-color exhibited two years since by Mesers Abbey and Parsons. The latter sends nothing to this exhibition. The most prominent foreign picture will be a water color painting by Detaille of a military subject which is leut from a private collection in this city. The young Dutch painters, Mossrs. Kever, Bastert and Poggenbeek, who have made a favorable impression at past exhibitions, contribute interesting work this year. Mr. W. M. Chase sen is important figure pieces, and Mr. J. Alden Weir will be represented in figure, flower and still-life painting. Other conspicuous figure studies are furnished by Messra, C. Y. Welden and St. John Harper. Edward Meran makes a new departure in sending a landscape instead of a marine painting, and Mr. W. T. Richards introduces some innovations in his painting of a shore and cliff scene. There is work by Mr. Walter shirlaw, and the regular contributors like Messrs. Parrer, Nicoli and Church can be counted up an as usual. There will be nothing. however, from Mr. Kappes, nor from Mr. Winslow Homer. Boston will be represented by Messrs, Triscotz, Hassam, and C. P. Pierce. Mr. Ross Turner sends several marine studies, but Mr. Turner is understood to have deserted Boston for this

The Etching Club exhibition, in addition to work by he members or the Moran family and Messrs. Farrer, Gifford, Van Elten and Smillie, will contain impressions from plates recently etched abroad by Mr. Charles A. Platt, and some etchings by Mr. T. C. Parrer. Dr. L. M. Yalo will contribute an etching of rapids on the Nepigon Rive, in Canada. New etchings by Messrs. Parrish and Duveneck have been recently received by Mr. Keppil, but it is possible that the former's excellent "London Bridge" and the latter's interesting "Designments House" and "The Rialto" may not be sent to the Etching Club exalidation. The series of twenty etchings after painting which will appear in the catalogue of the Morgan collection will be exhibited by the American Art Association.

It has been the custom to appoint a "committee on decoration" from the members of the Water-Color Society with occasional most elaborate results, as in the year when Mr. Anderson arranged a remarkable protusion of Oriental hangings, porcetains, bronzes and other trappings which were more " virtuous " than some of the water colors. This year the task of decoration has been intrusted to an outsider, Mr. H. Edwards Frekens, the architect of the new American Art Gal leries. The usual generously illustrated catalogue will be issued by the Water-Color Society, and the Etching Clut casalogue will contain etchings of permanent value, some of which are described as being of excep-tionally flue quality. The merits of these exhibitions annot of course be passed upon until Friday's opening, but the Water-Color Society can safely be depended upon for at least the " prettiest " showing of the season.

At the gallery of Messre. Knoedler & Co. a landscape by Chialiva is on exhibition, and Messrs. Reichard & Co. entinue to exhibit Mr. J. L. Stuart's " Hunt Ball." The trouble with the kind of art exemplified in the latter painting is that it has no " staying power." An ophode of fashionable life may be as good a subject as an meident of peasant life, if it be backed by a worthy motive, invested with genuine human interest, and treated in a way which translates the scene into a nesses, especially those of the men, but no one can red any lasting interest in any of his figures, because the cleverness. He paints in the showy, dashing style Lareteristic of certain Franco-Spanish painters, and his confused kalebloscopie mingling of scarlet coats, pink and white bull dresses, write shoulders, jewels and fans in this brilliantly lighted ball-room will specifity pall admiration. The scene has a forced animation of its with considerable dex crity. But the emptitiess of such to realize what existence would be if compelled to live

The Salinneundi exhibition continues to attent a fair amount of attention, indeed, there appears to have been one visitor too many last week, judging from the one visitor too many last week, judging from the "mysterious disappearance" of Mr. Rorke's little picture from a side room. This method of encouraging american art has not been known before in those galieries. One of two additions have been made to the Saima, until collection since the opening, the latest heing a track and watte portrait of Mr. Wintam Winter by Mr. J. N. Marible. In this the usible shows mod mystly his abolity to produce a good likeness, but also the farer girl of thoroughly sympathetic freatment. Mr. Marible has drawn a characteristic portrait which is also unconventional and invested with mach pictorial merit.

Mr. John S. Sharp, president of "The Gotham Art Mr. John S. Starp, president of "The cothain Art taments," writes: "Air. Koyer dordan delivered the econd of the course of technical jectures on Friday vening. Mr. Etorian gave a short skelen of the history of stanced glass, its uses by the america, and the majorials used in its manufacture. He described the racess of making the skelet, the working drawners, he selection and cutting of the glass, its coloring, firing, caching etc., with the mistaves of most frequent occur-cace and their remedy. He was heard by a large and interested andhence."

Notices of the free art classes opened by the Metropolitan Museum for the benefit of young artists and artistans have been issued by Mr. J. W. Stimson, the superintrodeal. Among the instructors, in addition to Mr. Stimson, are Messr. Oin L. Wafner, Arthur Tuescerman Junea Ramar, '...cas Baker, A. Losner, Lrinost J. Gilles, and W. E. Yose. The circular says: "Innocart schools have been established by the trustees of the steropolitan Museum of Art with the intention of furnishing superior opportunities at inderate coaffer thorough instruction in coor, design, modeling, free mand, architectural, ca'inet, incenanced strawing, and such allies fields it chased or hammered metas, carved work, these textiles, etc., as harmonitosity combined creative art taste with practical industrial sail. This is done with a view to the bracell of the artist artisans who, as industrious, self-supporting and tasterial workers in art, contribute so essentially to the growth of the nation and form the basis of its artistic weath."

In the January Portfolio Mr. Hamerton enters into a In the January Portfolio Mr. Hamerton enters into a leisurely psychological discussion of "Imaginarion in Landscape Painting," illustrating his theories by reproductions of Claude and Turner. The frontispieze of the magistic is a merzo-tint after a drawing by David Cox. There is a vizocous electing by Mile. Poynol, after Rubens's portrait of Elizabeth of France, which is in the Louvre, and Mr. C. O. Murray has eiched "Cattle in Recent's Park" by James Ward. The frontispiece of the February Art Journal is an engraving by J. Stephenson of J. W. Waterhouse's painting "the Favorites of the Emperor honorius." Au article upon French art is accompanied by a photo-print of Remorts "Fabolia," at creating f which will appear in the Morgan catalogue. The picture was purchased by the late Mrs. Morgan but arrived after her death. Mr. Charles 6. Leland furnishes an instructive paper upon word Morgan but arrived after her death. Mr. tharies to Leland furnishes an instructive paper upon word arrying. The "timely paper" of the number deals with he setting, seemic pictures and costumes of the Lyceum Faust."

The report of the French Senate Commission charged The report of the French Senate Commission charged with the formulation of a law to prevent francis in works of art, closes with the following processed law: "Persons shall be panished by an imprisonment of a year at least, and of five years at most, and by a fine of 16 tranes at least, and of 3,000 franes at the highest limit, without producing the law placed or made appear francialculy a stoin name two non-nearby on a work of painting, of soutptine, of design, of engraving or of music, or that they on these same works have francisculy and with intent to deceive the buyer regarding the itemity of the author initiated his signature or any sign adopted by him. Secondly, the same penalties are to be indicted upon overy merchant or agent who shall have knownedly received, put on sale or in creatisation the article invested with these hames, signatures or signs. Third, the condenned objects shall be confiscated and delivered to the complation or destroyed on his refusal to receive them." It may get be necessary for American legislations to study the report of M. Bardoux.

The Lendon papers are filled with accounts of the

The London papers are filled with accounts of the Miliais exhibition, and the exhibition of old masters at Burimaton House is decidedly thrown into the shade. There is talk of a special exhibition by Mr. Holman Hunt. According to The St. Jame's Gazette, "an art exhibition of peculiar interest will be opened this menth in the flurington Gathery, Bond-st. It will contain only the works of Australian and New-Zealant artists, especially of Chevalier, the two Strutts, Hern and Dicksey."

SPIRITUALISTS TO RUILD A TEMPLE. PHILADELPHIA, Jun. 24 (Special) .- The Spir-

itualists' settlement near Neshaminy Palls has grown so arge that the adherents of the fairh decided to-day to buid a temple at Neshaminy to be devoted exclusively to their religious belief. They have formed themselves into a chartered organization and will found a town at Ne-shaminy. At present they own 110 acres of land, 32 acres of which are given up to park purposes. The resi-has been divided into building lots.